

AMERICA'S SIBERIAN ADVENTURE  
by Gen. William S. Graves

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As early as the Spring of 1918, Japan had made representations to the Allied Powers, that: "Because of her interests, she was placed in a special position, and asked that should the occupation of Vladivostok and the Chinese Eastern and Amur railways be necessary, that the task be left to her alone." The United States, or more accurately speaking the President of the United States, opposed this request on the grounds that the Russians would be likely to misconstrue such action.

In the light of subsequent knowledge of the actual situation west of Irkutsk, the only logical inference from General Otani's statement is that Japan was not, as stated by her on August 3, 1918, actuated only by sentiments of sincere friendship toward the Russian people. She, undoubtedly, had not given up her ambition to occupy Eastern Siberia. No one could have been associated with Japanese military representatives, as I was in Siberia, and escape the conviction that they always hoped to occupy Eastern Siberia.

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As another indication that Japan was not candid in her representations or in her action I was informed that the United States and Japan were each to send about ten thousand troops to Siberia, but later Japan said, for organizational reasons, she wanted to send twelve thousand men. The United States consented to the increase. Between October 11 and 17, 1918, I made an inspection of United States troops as far north as Khabarovsk and east of Khabarovsk to Bira (about one hundred and twenty-five miles) west of Khabarovsk, and I found nearly all towns occupied, in part at least, by Japanese troops. I had previously been informed that Japanese troops were at various places on the Southern line of the Trans-Siberian, as far west as China. On October 18, I reported to the War Department that Japan had at least sixty thousand troops in Siberia and it was disclosed later, that I had underestimated the number by twelve thousand. There was no military situation demanding this increase and if Japan felt there was such a situation, she would undoubtedly have notified the United States with whom she had the agreement to send only twelve thousand men. I have excellent reasons for stating she did not notify the United States that she had sent seventy two thousand men to Siberia.

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In September, Semeonoff, who was later shown to be a murderer, robber and a most dissolute scoundrel, also came to see me. He was being financed by Japan and had no convictions that would interfere with his doing as the Japanese directed. He always remained within striking distance of Japanese troops. As a matter of fact, he had to do this because he could not have existed one week in Siberia, if he had not had the protection of Japan. He was always talking about "the restoration of the Motherland".

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When I reached Habarovsk, I saw General Oi, Japanese Commander of the 12th Division, and notified him that I had ordered the removal of all American troops from west of Habarovsk. I also met for the first time, the notorious murderer, robber, and cut-throat Kalmikoff. He was the worst scoundrel I ever saw or ever heard of and I seriously doubt, if one should go entirely through the Standard Dictionary, looking for words descriptive of crime, if a crime could be found that Kalmikoff had not committed. He was armed and financed by Japan, in their efforts "to help the Russian people". I say this advisedly, because I have evidence that would satisfy any open-minded person. Kalmikoff murdered with his own hands, where Semeonoff ordered others to kill, and therein lies the difference between Kalmikoff and Semeonoff. To use a Russian expression, Kalmikoff was "liquidated" (killed) by the Chinese when he was driven out of Siberia and tried to take refuge in China. Semeonoff was later driven out of Siberia and took refuge in Japan where he still lives.

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In March 1918, Japan asked the Allies to permit her alone to take the Chinese Eastern and Amur railroads as well as Vladivostok, if the Allies considered it necessary to occupy Eastern Siberia. Although this proposition was blocked by the United States, Japan had not given up hope of eventually accomplishing her desire when the Allies sent troops to Siberia.

Semeonoff and Kalmikoff soldiers, under the protection of Japanese troops, were roaming the country like wild animals, killing and robbing the people, and these murders could have been stopped any day Japan wished. If questions were asked about these brutal murders, the reply was that the people murdered were Bolsheviks and this explanation, apparently, satisfied the world. Conditions were represented as being horrible in Eastern Siberia, and that life was the cheapest thing there.

There were horrible murders committed, but they were not committed by the Bolsheviks as the world believes. I am well on the side of safety when I say that the anti-Bolsheviks killed one hundred people in Eastern Siberia, to every one killed by the Bolsheviks. It was my judgement when in Siberia, and is now, that Japan always hoped, by fostering these murderers, that the United States would become disgusted with conditions, withdraw her troops and request Japan to go in and clean up the situation.

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In February, a committee of six peasants came to see me. They were from the Olga district, which is off the railroad and in the extreme east of Siberia. They reported that the White Russian troops, when unable to find the men they were looking for, would beat the women over their backs with ramrods taken from their guns. They said these women were beaten until their backs were raw, and the spokesman of this committee said:

"You do not have to take our word for this, we do not want you to take our word, send an officer to investigate and bring a Japanese and an English officer with you. We can show them many women who have been terribly beaten by these Kolchak troops."

I received official reports confirming the statement of these peasants, and in referring to this in my official report said:

"These Russian troops committing these acts are part of Ivanoff-Rinoff's troops and for reasons above stated, I believe to be armed, equipped, and paid in part by Japan."

In any country in the world, whether civilized or not, the inhabitants would take such steps as they could to protect themselves from such inhuman atrocities.



There was great resentment against Japan by the peasants of Eastern Siberia, because everyone knew these atrocities were committed by Russian in their pay and under their protection, and the United States was not, and should not have been, entirely free from the harsh feeling of the people for these terrible cruelties committed by Japanese hirelings, as the United States had let it be known, throughout the world, that she had invited Japan to join her in sending troops to Siberia. My reports to Washington were filled with these terrible atrocities.

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On my return from Omsk, there was a report on my desk of a brutal and repulsive murder by Japanese. This report was to the effect that on July 27, 1919, a company of Japanese soldiers under the command of a Japanese major, arrested nine Russian in the town of Sviagina which was in the railroad sector assigned to Americans to guard. The Japanese told the American commander that these men were suspected of being Bolsheviks.

These Russians were told if they would give information about Bolsheviks they would let them go. Four of the nine were permitted to go. The other five were "roughly handled and beaten" but refused to talk.

The Japanese again had no responsibility at Sviagina.

The Japanese were beginning to act as if they intended to execute the five Russians who would not give any information to them and, as soon as the purpose of the Japanese was apparent, the American commander protested, but to no avail. The report of this execution is as follows:

"The five Russians were marched to some graves that had been dug in the vicinity of the railroad station; they were blindfolded and forced to kneel at the edge of the graves, bending forward with their hands tied behind them. Two Japanese officers, removing their coats and drawing their sabers, then proceeded to slash the victims on the back of the neck, while as each one fell forward into the grave, three to five Japanese soldiers bayoneted him several times with cries of pleasure. Two were beheaded at once by the saber strokes; the others were apparently alive as the earth was thrown in upon them.

I regret to say these executions were witnessed by several officers and soldiers of the American Army.

These executions were committed by the Japanese, not because the victims had committed any offense, but because they were suspected of being Bolsheviks.

I felt so strongly about this murder that I brought the commanding officer to Sviagine to American Headquarters at Vladivostok and, in the presence of the Japanese Chief of Staff, told him he should have used force to prevent it. I also told the Japanese Chief of Staff that if such thing was ever attempted again in American sectors of the railroad, it would bring on a conflict between Japanese and American troops.

He said that he would like to investigate the report. I told him there could be no objection to his making an investigation, but I hoped he would tell me the result of his investigation, which he promised to do. After about five weeks he came to my office and said they would have to admit the truth of the report I had received, but he wanted me to know that was not in accordance with the practice of the Japanese Army.

On June 9, 1919, I received the following from Colonel Morrow at Verkhne-Udinski:

"Owing to Semeonoff's armored cars continual interference with the railroad, seizure of cars, threatening employees, interference with working parties, continued menace to my guard, and firing upon and arresting Russian troops proceeding to the front, I, yesterday, at 5 p.m., June 8, at a conference between Major-General Yoshe, Japanese Army, General Mejak, Military Governor and General Pechinko, Commander of Russian troops in Beresovka, requested them on the grounds stated above the cause the removal of the armored cars out of the American sector and, at the same time, informed them that if my request was not complied with within twenty-four hours I would destroy these cars."

General Yoshe, in the presence of Colonel Morrow agreed to remain neutral, but later sent the following to Colonel Morrow:

"The Japanese say they will resist by force the removal of Semeonoff's armored cars by American troops, and will take the armored cars under Japanese guard to Beresovka and there protect them from American troops."

As this was in the American sector the only basis for action by the Japanese was that Japanese troops and Semeonoff's troops constituted one force. This was well known by everyone in Siberia, but the Japanese repeatedly said they were not responsible for the acts of Semeonoff and Kalmikoff.

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It was impossible to combat these false statements. People in the United States can have no conception of the conditions in Eastern Siberia where there was no law, except the law of the jungle, which the Japanese and Kolchak supporters were using and they knew Americans could not use.

A thing that hurt me as much as anything that took place in Siberia occurred at the railroad station in Vladivostok. An American soldier had been drinking and was waiting for a train. A Russian military officer observed him and went to this soldier and called him "a blank Bolshevik." The American soldier hit at the Russian with his fist, but did not strike him. The Russian pulled a pistol and killed the soldier and to make the scene more effective, some Japanese officers, who were at the station and saw the murder, congratulated the Russian by shaking hands with him over the American's body. The Russian went at once to the fake civil court, gave himself up, was tried, and in one hour acquitted. This Russian was a part of Kolchak's fighting forces to whom the United States was turning over arms and ammunition.

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This seemed to me to be of enough importance to cable to Washington, and I wrote the following:

"I have just been informed, by a reliable American, that a Japanese representative has just told my informant not to be surprised at anything that may happen. He said he did not personally approve of the contemplated action of the Japanese Military, nor did he believe the Japanese people approved. When asked if the Japanese would declare war, he said Japan belonged to the League of Nations, and could not declare war without authority of the League, but the



Japanese Military would act independently in Siberia. He also said that the Russian Staff had not exaggerated, when it stated that the Japanese had concluded an armistice with the Russian troops, at Nikolaevsk had professed friendship and then had treacherously attacked the Russian Headquarters at one o'clock in the morning, with incendiary bombs and machine guns. In these two days fighting the Japanese were forced to surrender, after heavy losses."

I left the message with Colonel Eichelberger, who had been ordered to go to Tokyo, before going to Manila, and directed him to code, and send it that day. This was done and the message must have been in Washington not later than the second of April.

This comment of the Japanese representative undoubtedly referred to the action taken by the Japanese, on the night of April 4, in Vladivostok.

I received a complete account of the occurrence, and have it before me now, and there can be no doubt, in the mind of any fair-minded man, that it was a hostile occupation of Vladivostok, accompanied by reckless firing in the streets, resulting in the loss of human lives. The Zemstvo representatives had agreed to the demands of the Japanese, and as far as Mr. Medviedeff knew, there was no friction between them and the Japanese.

There are sufficient details in the report I have which was made by an American official, to show conclusively that the Japanese started the firing, and the signal for the firing to commence was two red flashes, which were seen by the naval officer on watch on the U.S.S. "Albany." The Japanese justified the attack by claiming they had been attacked. Two days before I left Vladivostok, I went in my car around the outskirts of the city. I had Colonel Eichelberger with me, and near First River we saw the Japanese digging trenches and filling sandbags as if they were preparing for a strong defense.

HS Doc. No. 3098

C E R T I F I C A T E

August 14 1947

I, Major N.A. Bazenko, Chief of the Document Room of the U.S.S.R. Division of the I.F.S. at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, hereby certify that the book entitled "America's Siberian Adventure, 1918-1920" by Major-General William S. Graves was received by me from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. on the 2nd of July, 1947.

Bazenko, Maj.,  
Chief of the Document Room  
of the U.S.S.R. Division  
of the I.F.S.



ウイリアム・S・グレース大尉著

「米口ノシベリヤニ於ケル冒險」

六十一頁—六十二頁

Doc. 7078

早くモ一九一八年ノ春日本ハ「日本ガソノ利害ノ故ニ特別ノ地位ニアリ、万一ウラヂネストツク東京鐵道及ビアムール鐵道ノ占領ガ必至ナラベ、ソノ任務ハ日本ダケニ任シテホシイ」旨聯合口ニ提議シテキタ。米口ヨリ正確ニ言ヘバ米口大統領ハ、ロシヤ人ガカ、ル行動ヲ誤解スルオソレアリトノ理由デ此ノ要求ニ反駁シタ。

ソノ後聲明シタルイルクーツク以西ノ兵隊ニヨルト大谷將軍ノ軍隊カラ來ル唯一ノ合理的進軍ハ、日本ガソノ一九一八年八月三日ニ聲明セル如ク唯ロシヤ國民ニ對スル親善ノ情ノシニヨツテ効カサレテキタノデハナイトイフコトデアル。日本ハ實カニ、東部シベリヤヲ占領セントノ野望ヲ放棄シテキナカッタ。私認ノシベリヤデ日本ノ軍事代表者達ト深く交際シタ者ハ誰デモ彼等ガ常ニ東部シベリヤヲ占領スルコトヲ望ンデキルトノ確信ヲ持ナイモハナカッタ。

ウィリアム・S・グレイズ著

「米口ノシベリアニ於ケル冒險」

六三 一六四頁

日本ハソノ言傳ニ於テモ其ノ行動ニ於テモ卒直デナイ  
ト云フ、モーツノ表レトシテ、私ハ米口及ビ日本ガ各  
々約一萬人ノ兵力ヲ「シベリア」へ出兵スル事トナッ  
タトノ報告ヲ受ケタガ其ノ後日本ハ獨成上ノ理由デ一  
萬二千人ノ兵力ヲ出兵スル事ヲ希望スルト言ツタ。

合衆國側ハ石ノ櫓兵ヲ承認シタ。

私ガ大正七年十月十一日ヨリ同十七日迄ノ間ニ北ノ方  
「ハバロフスク」市迄及ビ「ハバロフスク」東方、同  
市西方（約一百二十五哩）「ビラ」マデ合衆國ノ部隊  
ヲ觀察ニ行キマシタガ殆ンドアモニル都市ハ少クトモ  
部分的ニ日本ニ侵ツテ占領サレテイル事ヲ發見シタ。  
日本軍ハ「シベリア」鐵道ノ南部沿線各地ニ駐屯シテ  
イテ西方「チタ」市ニ迄及ンデキルト言フ報告ヲ私ハ  
前以テ受ケテキタ。

私ハ十月十八日ニ日本ハ少クモ六萬人ノ兵力ヲ「シベ  
リア」ニ有シテイルト國軍省ニ報告シタ。併シ私ハソ

Dec. 30 1918



Doc. 3098

ノ兵力ヲ一萬二千人モ少ク計算シテイタ事ガ從ニテツ  
テ列強シタ。當時新議ナ増兵ヲ必具トスル仁義上ノ情  
勢ハナカツタシ、若シ新議ナ情勢アリト感ズルナラバ  
日本ハ目ラ一萬二千人ノ兵力丈ケヲ出兵スルトイフ協  
定ヲ結ンダ米ニ疑ヒナク通告シタデアラウ。  
私ハ日本ガ七萬二千人ノ兵力ヲ「シベリヤ」ニ出兵シ  
タ事ヲ合衆國ニ疑シ通告シナカツタコトヲ述ベルニ充  
分ナ理由ヲ持ツテ居ル。



Doc. 309f

ノ兵力ヲ一萬二千人モ少ク計算シテイタ事ガ從ニテッ  
テ判明シタ。當時新設ナ増兵ヲ必具トスル仁義上ノ情  
勢ヘナカツタシ、若シ新設ナ情勢アリト感ズルナラバ  
日本ヘ目ラ一萬二千人ノ兵力支ケヲ出兵スルトイフ協  
定ヲ結ンダ米ニ疑ヒナク通告シタデアラウ。  
私ハ日本ガ七萬二千人ノ兵力ヲ「シベリヤ」ニ出兵シ  
タ事ヲ合衆國ニ曉シ通告シナカツタコトヲ述ベルニ充  
分ナ理由ヲ持ツテ居ル。

ウィリアム・S・グレーヴス将軍著

「米國ノ『シベリヤ』ニ於ケル冒險」 八六頁

九月ニハ、殺人犯、強盜及最モ不埒ナ愚漢デ  
アルコトガ後日判明シタ「セミヨノフ」モ私ニ  
會ヒニ來タ。彼ハ日本カラ經濟的援助ヲ受ケテ  
居タカラ日本側ガ命令シタ如ク行フコトヲ妨ゲ  
ル所信ヲ持ツテキナカツタ。  
彼ハ常ニ日本ノ軍隊ノ打撃シ得ル距離内ニ留ツ  
テ居タ。實際彼ガ斯ウシナケレバナラナカツタ  
ノハ彼ハ日本ノ保護ガ無カツタナラバ西比利亞  
ニ一週間モ生存スルコトガ出來ナカツタダラヤ  
ト云フ理由カラデアツタ。彼ハイツモ「母國ノ  
再興」ニ就テ語ツテ居タ。

Doc 3098

Acc. 3075  
ウイリアム・S・グレーヴス將軍著

米國ノ「シベリヤ」ニ於ケル冒險 九〇—九二頁

「ハバロフスク」ニ到着シタ時私ハ日本ノ第十二師團長大井（音譯）將軍ニ會ヒ私ハ全米軍部隊ノ「ハバロフスク」西方ヨリノ撤退ヲ命令シタ旨彼ニ通告シタ。私ハ又初メテ名ウテノ人殺シテ盗人デ大悪黨ノ「カルミコフ」ニモ會ツタ。彼様私ガ等迄見聞キツタ最悪ノ無頼漢デアツタ。「標準ノ辭典」ノ隅カラ隅マデ罪名ヲ捜シテミタトコロデ「カルミコフ」ガ未ダ犯シテイナイ罪ガアルカ全ク疑問デアルト私ハ思フ。彼ハ「ロシア」ノ人々ヲ助ケル「タメニ努力シテイル

日本カラ武器資金ヲ供給サレテ居タ。私ハ偏見ノナイ人ナラ誰デモ納得ノ行ク證據ヲ持ツテ居ルガ故ニ熟考シテカラ言フノデアル。「セミヨノフ」ナラ他ノ若ニ殺サセル場合ニ「カルミコフ」ハ彼自ラノ手デ殺害シタ。ソノ點デハ「カルミコフ」ト「セミヨノフ」トノ間ニ相違ガアル。「カルミコフ」ハ「シベリヤ」ヲ追ハレ中華民國ニ避難シヨウトシタ時ニ「ロシア」語ノ表現ヲ用フルナラバ、中華人ニヨツテ「清算サレタ」（殺サレタ）ノデアツタ。「セミヨノフ」ハソレヨリノチ「シベリヤ」ヨリ追ハレテ日本ニ避難シ、マダ其處ニ住ンデイル。



Nov 30 1918

「ウィリヤム・S・グレーヴス」將軍著

米國ノ「シベリヤ」ニ於ケル冒險

一〇七—一〇八頁

一九一八年三月、日本ハ聯合軍ニモシ聯合軍ガ「東方シベリヤ」ノ占領ガ必要デアルト考ヘルナラバ、日本ノミニ「ウラヂボストツク」並ニ東支及ビ「黒龍江」兩鐵道ノ獲得ヲ許可セラレタキ旨ヲ願ヒ出タ。此ノ申出ハ、合衆國ニヨリ反對サレタノデアルガ、日本ハ、聯合軍ガ「シベリヤ」ニ軍隊ヲ派遣スル時ニ、結局ハ自國ノ要求ヲ成就セントノ希望ヲ斷念シナカツタ。

「セミヨノフ」並ニ「カルミコフ」軍ノ兵士等ハ、日本軍隊ノ保護ヲ受ケテ、鼠獸ノ如ク該地方ヲ徘徊シテ、人々ヲ殺害シ掠奪ヲ働イタノデアルガ、シカモ之等ノ殺人ハ、日本ガ欲スレバ何時ニテモ阻止シ得タノデアル。此等残忍ナ殺人ニ關シ質問ガ發セラレタ場合ニハ、ソノ返答ハ被害者ハ過激派ノ者デアルト云フコトデアリ、此ノ辯明ハ外面上世人ニ満足ヲ與ヘタ。狀況ハ「東方シベリヤ」ニ於テハ身ノ毛ノヨダツ程デアルト述べラレ、且、生命ハ其處デハ盡モ安價ナモノデアツタ。

ココデ恐ロシイ殺人ガ行ハレタガ、コレヲ殺人

Acc 309f

へ、貴人ノ信ズル如ク、通敵派ノ徒ニヨツテ爲サ  
レタモノデハナカッタ。「東方シベリヤ」ニ於テ  
反過激派ノ徒ハ通敵派ノ徒ニヨリ殺害サレタ各一  
人ニ對シ一百人ノ人々ヲ殺シタ、ト云ツテモ少シ  
モ差支ヘアルマイ。日本ハ此等殺人犯ヲ育成スル  
コトニヨツテ、合衆國ガ狀況ニ變想ヲツカシ、算  
隙ヲ引上ゲ、日本ニ對シ入ツテ行ツテ事態ヲ解決  
スルヤウニ要請スルデアラウコトヲ常ニ希望シテ  
キタ、ト云フノガ、「シベリヤ」ニ於ケル當時ノ  
ソシテ又現在ニ於ケル私ノ判斷ナノデアツタ。

「アイリヤム・S・グレイズ」將軍著

米國ノ「シベリヤ」ニ於ケル冒險

一六〇—一六一—一六二頁

二月ニ六人ノ百姓ノ委員達ガ私ニ會イニ來タ。彼等ハ鐵道カラ離レテイル「シベリヤ」ノ東ノ果テノ「オガ」地方カラ來タノデアル。彼等ハ白系ロシア軍隊ハソノ邊シテイル男達が見付カラナイ時ニハ自分達ノ銃カラ抜イタ棚板テ女達ノ背中ヲ打倒スルノダト報告シ、此等ノ女達ハ背中ノ皮ガ擦リムケル迄打倒サレタト言ツタ、ソシテ此ノ委員會ノ代辯者ハ

「私達ノ言葉ヲ信用シテモラワナクテモヨイノデス。貴方ニ私達ノ言葉ヲ信シテモライタイトハ恩イマセン。調査官ヲ一人派遣シテ下サイ。ソレカラ貴方ト一船ニ日本軍將校一人ト英軍將校一人トヲ連レテ來テ下サイ。ソノ人達ニ此ノ「コルテヤツク」軍ニ當ロシア迄打倒サレタ女達ヲ澤山見セルコトガ出來マス」ト言ツタ。

私ハ此等百姓達ノ陳述ヲ和訳スル公式ノ報告ヲ受領シタ。ソシテ私ノ公式報告ニハ此ノ事ニ關シテ

「此等行爲ヲ犯シタ此等ロシア人軍隊ハ「イザアノフ・リノフ」ノ軍隊ノ一部デアリ上述ノ理由ニヨ

Acc 3,048



Acc 3098

ツテ一部ハ日本ニヨツテ武装サレ整備サレ給料ヲ支  
給サレテイルモノト私ハ信ズル一  
ト書イタ。

文明國タルト云トラ聞ワズ世界ノ如何ナル國ニ於  
テモ、ソノ住民達ハソノ様ナ非人道的強虐行爲カラ  
自分達ヲ護ル爲ニ自分達ヲ出來ルダクノコトラスル  
ノダ。東方シベリヤノ百姓達ノ日本ニ對スル憤怒ハ  
非常ナルモノガアツタ。ソレハ誰モガ此等ノ強虐行  
爲ハ日本ノ給与ヲモライソノ保護下ニアルロシヤ人  
達ニヨツテ犯サレタコトラ知ツテイタカラデアル。  
ソシテ合衆國ハ合衆國ガシベリヤ出兵ニツイテ日本  
ニ共同歩調ヲトルヤウニ誘ツタコトラ世界中ニ知ラ  
セテイルノデ此等ノ日本ノ僥ヒ入レタ人々ニヨツテ  
犯サレタ僥ロシヤ強虐行爲ニ對スル人々ノ隠シイ感  
情ヲ全クハ隠ケ得ナカツタシ亦違ケルベキデモナカ  
ツタ。私ノ華府宛ノ報告ニハ此等ノ強虐行爲が一掃  
ニ書イテアツタ。

「シベリヤ」ニ於ケル米國ノ冒險

二五三―二五四―二五五頁

私ガ「オムスク」カラ歸ルト、日本軍ニヨル通  
且ツ朕ハシキ發人ノ報告ガ私ノ机上ニアツタ。  
コノ報告ハ一九一九年七月二十七日、日本軍少佐  
ノ指揮下ニアル一中隊ノ日本兵ガ、米國軍ノ屯備  
ニ對當テラレタ鐵道地境ニアル「スヴァイアギナ」  
ノ町ニ於テ九名ノ「ロシア」人ヲ逮捕シタトイフ  
趣旨ノモノデアツタ。右ノ「ロシア」人ハ過激派  
ノ嫌疑ガアルト日本軍ハ米國指揮官ニ告ゲタ。

是等ノ「ロシア」人ハ若シモ過激派ニ歸スル情  
報ヲ提供スルナラバ、釋放サレルタロウト告ゲラ  
レタ。九名ノ内四名ガ釋放サレタ。他ノ五名ハ、  
「亂暴ニ取扱ハレ殴打サレタ」ガ話スコトヲ拒絕  
シタ。

日本軍ハ又「スヴァイアギナ」ニ於テハ何等責任  
ヲ持タナカツタ。日本軍ハ彼等ニ情報ヲ提供シナ  
イ五名ノ「ロシア」人ヲ死刑執行セント意圖シテ  
オルガ如ク行動シ始メタ。日本軍ノ目的ガ明白ニ  
ナルヤ否ヤ、米國指揮官ハ抗議シタガ效果ガナカ  
ツタ。此ノ死刑執行ノ報告ハ左記ノ通りデアル。

Nov 30 1918

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五名ノ「ロシヤ」人ガ鐵道ノ附近ニ既ニ掘ラ  
レテアツタ墓場ニ行進サセラレタ。彼等ハ目撃シ  
ラサレ前屈ミニサレ、後手ニ両手ヲ縛ラレタマ、墓ノフ  
チニ無理ニヒザマヅカサレタ。二名ノ日本軍將校  
ガ彼等ノ上衣ヲ脱ギ、軍刀ヲ抜イデカラ被害者ノ  
後首ヲ斬リ始メタ。被害者ノ鉛タガ墓ノ中ニ落  
チ込ンダ時、三名乃至五名ノ日本兵ガ歡躍ヲ上ゲ  
テ彼ヲ共同銃劍ヲ以テ突キ刺シタ。二名ハ直チニ  
サールベルデ斬首サレ、其ノ他ノ者ハ土ヲカケラレ  
タ時未ダ生キテイタヨウデアル。」

遺體ナコトニハ是等ノ死刑執行ガ米國軍ノ數名  
ノ將校ニヨツテ目撃サレタ。

被害者ガ犯罪ヲ行ツタトイフ爲デナクシテ、彼  
等ガ過激派デアルト嫌疑ヲカケラレタ爲ニ、是等  
ノ死刑執行ガ日本軍ニヨツテ行ヘレタ。

私ハコノ殺人ニ付テハ非信ニ強ク信ジタノデ、  
私ハ「スヴァイアギナ」ノ指揮官ヲ「ウラジオスト  
ツクル」ノ米軍司令部ニ送レテ來タ。ソシテ日本軍  
少隊長ノ面前ニ於テ、彼ハ殺人ヲ防止スル爲メ  
ヲ行儀スベキデアツタト彼ニ言ツタ。若シモ此カ  
ルコトガ米國軍備ノ他處地獄ニ於テ輕ビ企テラレ  
タナラバ、ソレハ日本米國軍隊ノ治安ヲ招來スル  
デアロウト、私ハ實ニ日本軍少隊長ニ告ゲタ。



彼ハ報告ヲ調査シタイト言ツタ。彼ガ前在ラテ  
 スニ付テハ長談ハナイト私ハ彼ニ言ツタガ、彼ノ  
 調査ノ結果ヲ、彼ガ私ニ告ゲルコトヲ希望シタト  
 コロ、彼ハ報告スルコトヲ納京シタ。納京後同ノ  
 後、彼ハ私ノ事務所ニ來テ、私ガ既ニ受領シタ報  
 告ノ事實ハ認メラレネバナラスト言ツタガ、彼ハ  
 又ソレハ日本軍ノ愼行ニ違クモノデハナイコトヲ  
 知ツテ貸イタイト言ツタ。

(以下次頁へ掲ク)

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一九一九年六月九日私ハ「ザイルクニ・ウジン  
スク」ノ「モロウ」大佐カラ左記ノ如キ報告ヲ受  
領シタ。

「セメヨノフ」ノ接甲軍ノ侵道ニ對スル絶ヘザ  
ル妨害、軍圃ノ押収、従業員ニ對スル脅迫、作業  
部隊ニ對スル妨害、私ノ衛兵ニ對スル繼續的脅威  
及同領ニ進ム「ロシア」軍隊ニ對スル擾亂並ニ阻  
止ノ故ヲ以テ私ハ昨日六月八日午後五時日軍「  
ヨシエ」ノ曹長ノ少將、軍政長官「スジャツク」  
將軍及「ベレソフカ」駐屯「ロシア」軍指揮官「  
ベテシロ」將軍トノ間ノ會談ニ於テ米國警備地域  
カラ接甲軍ヲ撤退セシムルヤウ前記理由ニ依リ彼  
等ニ要求シ、同時ニ、若シモ私ノ要求ガ二十四時  
間以内ニ答レラレナカツタラバ私ハ是等ノ接甲  
軍ヲ破壊スルト彼等ニ通告シタ。

「ヨシエ」將軍ハ「モロ」大佐ノ面前ニ於テ  
中立ヲ保ツコトニ同意シタガ、後ニテ次ノ如  
ク「モロウ」大佐ニ申達シタ。

「日軍ハ米國軍ニヨル「セメヨノフ」ノ接甲  
軍ノ撤退ニハ兵刀ヲ以テ抵抗シ、日軍警備ノ下  
ニ右接甲軍ヲ「ベレソフカ」ニ退ビ、且ツ其處ニ  
於テ米國軍隊カラソレラヲ保護スルト云ツテ居ル」

此ノコトハ米國警備地域内ニ起ツクノデアルカ  
ラ、日軍ノ軍事行動ノ唯一ノ根據ハ日軍隊ト

「セシヨノフ」軍隊トハ一ノ兵刀ヲ帶成シテキメ  
トイフ事實デアツタ。此ノコトハ「シベリヤ」ニ  
於ケル總ベテノ人ニ長ク知ラレテオツタガ、日本  
軍ハ「セシヨノフ」及「カルミコフ」ノ行爲ニ對  
シテハ責任ヲ有セズト繰り返シ云ツタ。

ウキリアム・S グレイヴス 將軍著

米國ノシベリヤニ於ケル冒險ニヨリニ一頁  
コレ等ノ虚偽ノ聲稱ヲ駁スル事ハ不可能デアツタ。  
米國ニキル人々ニハ東方「シベリヤ」ノ狀態ガド  
ンナモノデアツタカ考ヘモ及ベナイ。其處ニハ法  
律トイフモノハナク、唯日本人ト「コルチヤツク」  
ノ支持者違ガ行使スル、ジヤングルノ法律ガアツ  
タケデ、ジカモ彼等ハアメリカ人が、ソレヲ行  
使スルコトガ出来ナイコトヲ知ツテイタ。

シベリヤニ起ツタ如何ナル事ニモ劣ラズ私ヲ不  
快ニシタ事ガ「ウラジオストツク」ノ鐵道停車場  
デ起ツタ。一人ノ米兵ガ汽車ヲ待ツテキタガ、ソ  
レ迄彼ハ酒ヲ飲ンデ居タ。一人ノロシアノ國軍士  
官ガ彼ヲ認メ彼ノ所ヘ來テ彼ヲ「云々」ノ追放派ト  
ト言ツタ。米兵ハ拳骨デ、ロシア人ニ打ちカ、ツ  
タガ、彼ハ打テナカツタ。ロシア人ハピストルヲ  
取出シテ、米兵ヲ殺シタ、ソシテソノ幼舎ノ發果  
ヲ更ニ強メル爲ニ、停車場ニ居テ殺人ヲ見タ日云



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人將渡邊ガ、米人ノ死体ノ上デ握手ヲ交シテ、ロ  
シア人ニ祝意ヲ表シメ。ロシア人ハ直チニ、イン  
デキナ市民裁判所ニ出頭シテ自首シ裁判ヲ受ケタ  
ガ、一時聞デ無罪ヲ言ヒ擬サレタ。コノロシア人  
ハ米所ガ武器、弾藥ヲ引キ擬シテイル「コルヂヤ  
ツク」ノ戦闘部隊ノ一員デアツタ。

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ウイリアム・S・グレイヴス將軍著

米國ノ「シベリア」ニ於ケル冒險

三二六―三二七―三二八頁

本件ハ非常ニ重要テ「ワシントン」ニ電報スル價值  
ガアルト思ヘルノデ、次ノ如ク記シタ。

「私ハユツタ今或ル信頼スベキ一米國人カラ次ノ如  
キ知ラセヲ受ケタ。即チ一日本人代表者ハ只今私  
ノ報告者ニ何ンナ事ガ起キテモ驚カナイ様ニト語  
ツタ。彼ハ個人的ニハ日本軍ノ企圖スル行動ニ贊  
成シナイシ、亦日本人ガ贊成スルトモ信ジテエナ  
イ、ト云ツタ。

日本人ハ宣戰ヲ布告スルダラウカト云フ問ニ對シ  
テ彼ハ日本ハ國際聯盟ニ所屬シテ居リ聯盟ノ許可  
ナシニハ宣戰ヲ布告スル事ハ出来ナイガ、日本軍  
ハ「シベリア」テ獨立的ニ行動スルダラウト語ツ  
タ。彼ハ亦、ロシア軍參謀部ガ日本軍ハロシア軍  
ト休戰協定ヲ結ビ、尼港テハ親善ヲ公言シタ後、  
之ヲ裏切ツテロシア軍司令部ヲ午前一時ニ燒夷彈  
ト機關銃テ襲撃シタ、ト語ツタガ之ハ誇張ヲハナ  
カツタト云ツタ。此ノ二日間ノ戦闘デ日本軍ハ莫  
大ナ損害ヲ被リ降服セシメラレタ。」

私ハ「マニラ」ニ行クニ先立ち右報告ヲ東京ニ行  
ク様ニ命ゼニレテエタアイケルバ―ガ―大佐ニ托

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シ、其ノ日ノ中ニ暗號ニシテ發信スル様ニ命ジタ、  
此ハソノ通り爲サレタカラ、アノ報告ハ四月二日  
迄ニハ「ワシントン」ニ届イタ筈デアル。

此ノ日本人代表者ノ説明ハ疑ヒモ無ク日本軍ガ  
四月四日夜「ウラジオストック」デ爲シタ行動ニ  
付イテ語ツテキタ。

私ハ此ノ出來事ノ完全ナ記事ヲ貰ヒ今デモ手許  
ニアル。ソシテ誰デモ公平ナ心ノ持主ニハ、アレ  
ハ「ウラジオストック」ノ**直對的占領**デアリ、市街  
ノ無差別射撃ヲ伴ヒ人命損失ヲ生ゼシメタモノデ  
アル事ハ疑ヘスノデアル。地方自治會ノゼムスト  
ボーノ代表ハ日本軍ノ要求ニ應ジテキタノデアリ、  
メドビエテフ氏ノ知レル限りデハ彼等ト日本軍間  
ニハ何ノ摩擦モ無カツタ。

私ハ一米國人官吏ノ書イタ報告書ヲ持ツテキル  
ガ、此ノ中ニハ日本軍ガ射撃ヲ開始シ、射撃開始  
ノ信號ハ米國船アルバニ一號上ノ海軍當直將校ガ  
見タニツノ赤イ閃光デアツタ事ヲ決定的ニ示シテ  
キル非常ニ詳シイ記事ガアル。日本側ハ此ノ攻撃  
ヲ彼等ガ攻撃ヲ受ケタノダト主張シテ辯明シテキ  
タ。

私ガ「ウラジオストック」ヲ去ル二日前ニ私ハ  
自動車デ市ノ郊外ヲ回ツタ。

私ハアイケルバーガー大佐ヲ帶同シテキタガ、私



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煙ハ「ペールワヤ・シーチカ」ノ近クテ日本軍ガ  
砲力ナ防戦ノ準備ヲシテモル者ノ如ク、重撃ヲ  
掘リ、砂囊ヲ詰メテモルノヲ目撃シタ。

「ペールワヤ・シーチカ」ノ近クテ日本軍ガ  
砲力ナ防戦ノ準備ヲシテモル者ノ如ク、重撃ヲ  
掘リ、砂囊ヲ詰メテモルノヲ目撃シタ。

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證 明 書

一九四七年八月十四日

私、極東國際軍事裁判所、國際檢察部、ソヴィエ  
ート社会主義共和国聯邦部、文書課長、陸軍少佐、  
N. A. バザンコ、ハ陸軍少将ウイリアム・S.  
グレイヴス著「米國ノシベリアニ於ケル冒險、一  
九一八年―一九二〇年」ト通スル書物ハ、私ガ一  
九四七年七月二日、ソヴィエート社会主義共和国  
聯邦外務省ヨリ受領セルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明  
シマス。

國際檢察部、ソヴィエート社会主義共和国  
聯邦部、文書課長

陸軍少佐      バザンコ / 署名 /